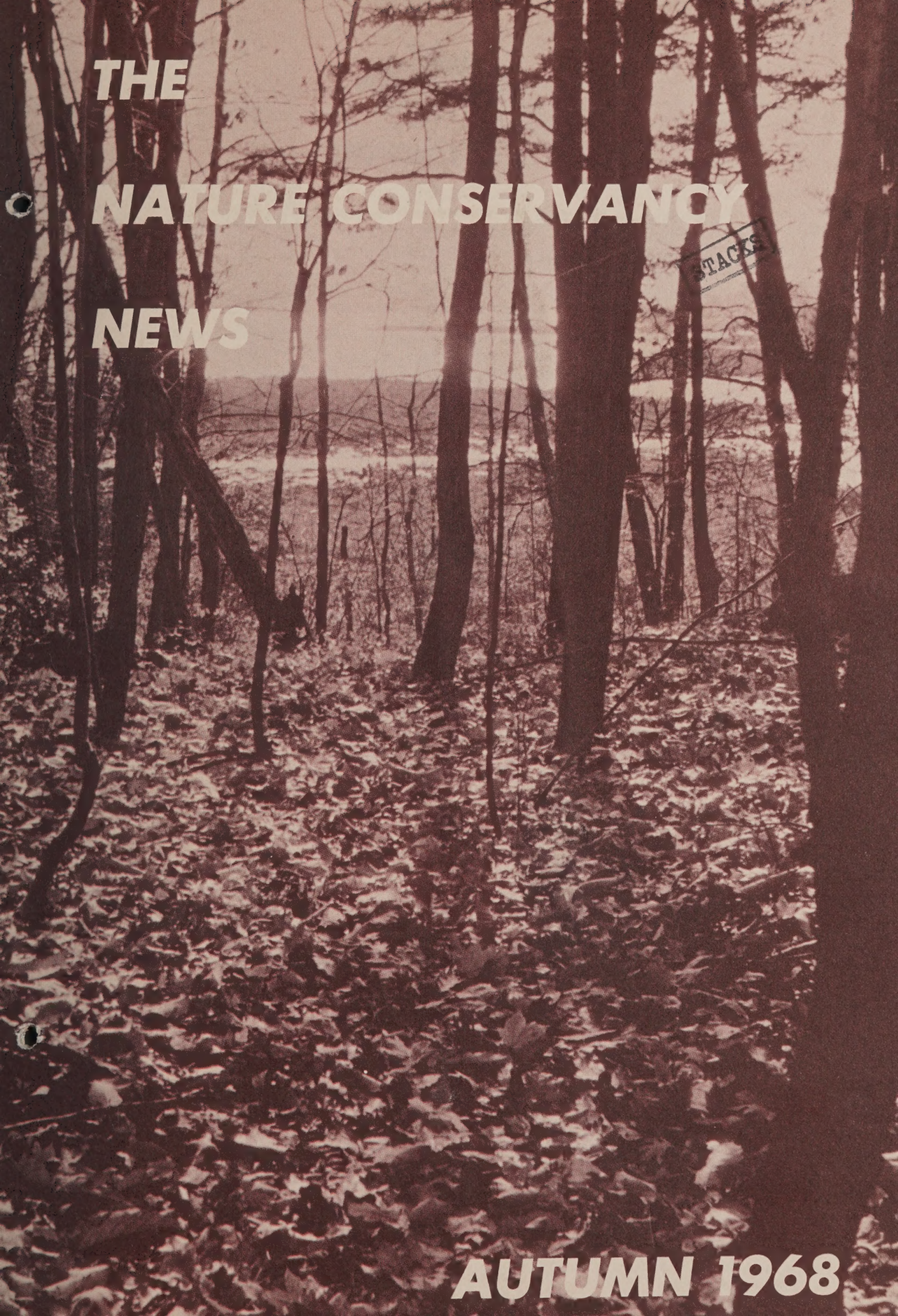

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

STACKS

AUTUMN 1968

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Mrs. Edward A. Boerner
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Dr. Margery Carlson
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Huntington, New York

Dr. George Shattuck
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Gun Taylor
San Francisco, California

Mr. Jack Zaninovich
Delano, California

ELECTED TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

AUGUST 24, 1968

George R. Cooley is immediate past vice chairman of the Board of Governors and chairman of the Conservancy's Eastern New York Chapter. He is president and director of George R. Cooley and Company, Inc. in Albany. His home is in Rensselaersville,, New York.

Wallace Dayton lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has retired from management in the Dayton Company. Mr. Dayton has been an active conservationist for many years.

John Duberg, now residing in Hobe Sound, Florida, previously lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was with the City Trust Company. He is a retired captain in the USNR.

Warren M. Lemmon, of Sausalito, California, is active in conservation organizations. He is president of Ghirardelli Square.

Cyrus Mark, retired president of Clayton Mark and Company in Evanston, Illinois, is returning to the Board of Governors. During 1967-68, he continued to serve the Conservancy as special assistant to the Chairman.

John McDaniel, for 30 years with the Waldorf Paper Products Company in Minneapolis, now lives in Carmel, California. Conservancy projects in which he has been closely involved include Jack's Peak and the Forest of Nisene Marks.

Mrs. L. M. C. Smith of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been re-elected to the Board. Mrs. Smith summers in Freeport, Maine, and is very active in supporting Maine projects of the Conservancy.

Thornton Thomas, presently chairman of the Washington Chapter of the Conservancy, lives in Medina, Washington, where he is mayor. He heads his own Travelers Insurance Agency in Bellingham.

THE
NATURE CONSERVANCY
NEWS

Published by The Nature Conservancy
1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

William Canine, Editor

Volume 18, No. 2 Autumn 1968

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Lisa von Borowsky, Brooksville, Florida

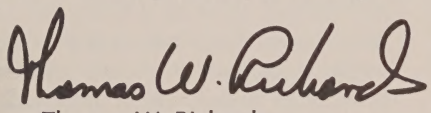
Cover: Mason Neck, Virginia

This year The Nature Conservancy will preserve its 100,000th acre—a significant milestone. However, we cannot feel we have even begun to complete our job. The Conservancy, through its acquisition program, can and must play an increasingly active role in the protection and preservation of natural areas and open spaces.

Sometimes the lands we have preserved from exploitation and development become the target for ill-designed uses. Our preserves may seem to offer the path of least resistance for the builder of a highway, a power line, or a dam. This was brought forcefully to our attention in 1965 when Interstate 87 smashed through portions of the Butler Sanctuary in Westchester County, New York. This year has seen further threats to our holdings.

A proposed dam on the head waters of Sonoita Creek in Arizona would restrict the flow of waters to the Patagonia-Sonoita Sanctuary; a proposed highway would destroy the Fraser Preserve in Fairfax County, Virginia; a proposed bridge would disturb the bald eagle preserve that we are assisting in establishing on Mason Neck in Virginia. Here are immediate examples of serious threats to properties in which the Conservancy has a deep interest. The overall threat was further heightened by Congressional passage of the Federal Highway Bill of 1968, which not only lessens protection on all natural areas but specifically excludes private conservation holdings such as those of Audubon and The Nature Conservancy.

The Conservancy is not a political group; it is not designed to lobby or influence legislation. However, our members must be alert as individuals to threats to our land holdings. The individual member can act by alerting the National Office when intrusions are planned. As an individual he can support alternate plans and solutions to projects that threaten conservation holdings. And, most importantly, he can insist that conservation and ecological values be considered in the planning and the development of public improvements. It is imperative that our planners, engineers, and builders develop a conservation awareness and that they consider the irreplaceable values that can be and are being destroyed through ill-conceived plans.



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FOULWEATHER BLUFF AS A "NATURE PIECE"

by IRVING PETITE

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When George Vancouver, captain in His Majesty's Navy, named Foulweather Bluff and Hood Canal in mid-May, 1792, he could not have foreseen today's influx of the human species into what was to become Washington State. (He called the Puget Sound country "New Georgia" after King George III.)

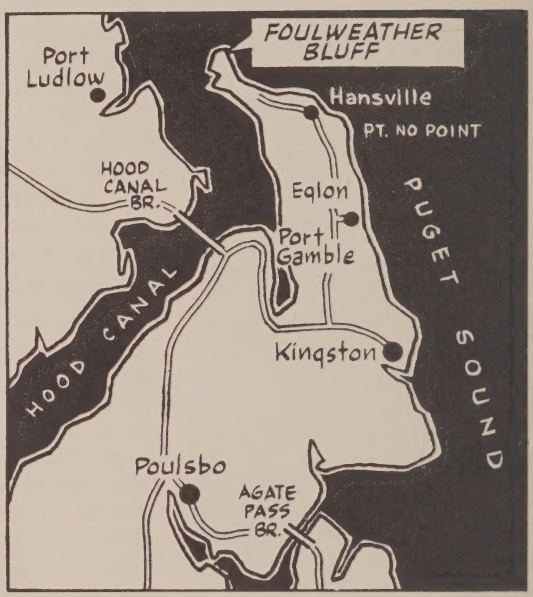
Near Foulweather Bluff, the promontory at the northern end of Hood Canal, he met Indians . . . "seventeen in number . . . ; they had not the most distant knowledge of the Nootka language . . ."

Today's Foulweather Bluff has the same configurations, although most of the land has since been logged, some of it several times over. Today, Washington State has a population of approximately 3 million (including some descendants of its original Indian tribes). And many of its present residents are concerned about the chances for survival of its native flora and fauna, which Captain Vancouver described more than a century and a half ago.

Two couples — Dr. Erroll W. Rawson and his wife Leotta, of Seattle; his brother, Ralph W. Rawson and his wife Kathryn, of Mercer Island — have not only thought about the subject but have done something about it.

For nearly 40 years the Rawsons have owned property in the Foulweather Bluff area. It has been for them a wilderness retreat, a spot to seek solitude and to enjoy nature.

It includes a swamp, teeming with life, some native forest, a 50-foot bluff and a long stretch of waterfront — so that the plants and animals of diverse ecological zones may be studied.



(Although Capt. Vancouver's journal did not use such a term, today we speak of "ecological zones" — ecology being "biology dealing with the interrelations between living things and their surroundings.")

Deer, otter, mink, marten, raccoons and many other animals share the sanctuary with dozens of species of permanent and migratory birds. Shore birds and sea birds shelter and feed along the beach.

Beach contours, the very rocks and sand, the species of seaweed, plankton, and other sea life remain the same as they have been for ages past — the main addition in our century being the Japanese oyster which Professor Trevor Kincaid introduced into Washington waters.

From their feeling of the need to preserve at least a sample of this land and sea and its crea-

tures, the Rawsons recently entrusted a 46-acre plot with 1,900 feet of waterfront on the Hood Canal side of Foulweather Bluff to The Nature Conservancy, a national organization dedicated to preserving our heritage of wild nature.

The Rawson Grant is to be held in its natural state, without "development." Their quit-claim deed includes the following stipulations: ". . . That the premises herein conveyed shall forever be held as a nature preserve for scientific, educational and esthetic purposes and shall be kept entirely in their natural state without any disturbance of habitat or plant or animal population, except for undertaking of scientific research and the maintenance of such fences and trails as may be appropriate to effectuate the foregoing purposes without impairing the essential natural character of the premises . . . ."

At present, the land is being held by The Nature Conservancy pending a decision as to the proper agency for its administration. Even after transfer to some other authority, the Conservancy retains supervisory powers to assure that the original conditions of the gift are met and that the property is being maintained as the donors specified.

If the Rawsons are satisfied that this sanctuary is being properly used for continued ecological and biological study, they contemplate augmenting the original gift by the addition of adjacent lands and waterfront. And it is to be hoped that owners of adjoining property might add to the legacy by enlarging it to include the entire swamp-forest-beach area.

A generation from now, regardless of the population explosion in the Puget Sound area, the Swainson's thrush still will find at swamp's margin the mud she needs to build her nest; deer will have secluded evergreen groves and underbrush in which to shelter their fawns; the glaucous-winged gull will soar over the beach carrying a clam to be dropped upon a rock and cracked for a shore dinner.

Since the announcement last year of the Rawsons' Grant, rumors have circulated that the area may become a state park. Dr. Rawson, spokesman for the donors, emphatically refutes this idea. "If we had wanted it to be a state park," he remarked dryly, "we would have sold it to the State Park Commission. It is to be set aside in perpetuity as a nature piece, a natural resource".

Rawson is most interested in stressing the fact that The Nature Conservancy is available to handle such gifts. He believes that many persons might give such lands if they knew that there is a means of providing for upkeep.

Many conservation groups would welcome a gift of such lands but because of restricted budgets they must require that the offering be accompanied by sufficient funds for its administration. The owner of this type of open-space property is quite likely to be land-rich and money-poor, now that nearby developments have pushed the formerly modest taxes to incredible heights. The Nature Conservancy is in a position to resolve this dilemma by accepting such gifts without requiring maintenance funds from the donors. . . . The Conservancy's Washington State Chapter has initiated 10 land acquisition projects, beginning with that of Wildflower Acres near Marysville in 1960.

It's a far cry from May, 1792, when Captain Vancouver in his sloop *The Discovery* first charted these waters and named these points and bays. The weather still can be just as foul, as we found, bucking wind and wave down Admiralty Inlet past Foulweather Bluff in a small boat returning from Alaska on July 4 of last year.

But the wildlife of land and sea remains much the same as noted in Vancouver's original journal. Anyone truly interested in studying it might well (and entertainingly) begin by reading the journal as published in Edmond S. Meany's "Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound", published in 1907.

If George Vancouver were to sail this way again, I do not know what he would name the Rawson Grant, but I believe that he would recognize it as a kindred kind of pioneering — one suitable to the 20th Century as his was to the 18th.

CORRESPONDENCE

In the "One Years Accomplishment" booklet I see that you have been given a small tract of land of 40 acres in Southern Illinois, Big Creek Woods Memorial.

I grew up five miles north of that woods and rode my pony along Big Creek, and in the spring I kept a note book of the first spring flowers and the time of their blooming.

My favorite tree was a large sycamore which reached chalk white limbs to the sky. The ground around it was always wet and covered with spring beauties, violets, dogtooth violets, blue bells — like a Persian carpet.

The road across the creek to the east side of it is now impassable and the bridge has rotted away. The woods are the same. I am so glad you have it.

Mrs. S. E. Badger
Middleburg, Va.

My wife and I were pleased to see the Spring issue of The Nature Conservancy *News,* which is devoted entirely to areas that have been saved nationally by The Nature Conservancy. This check list is something we have needed for a long time.

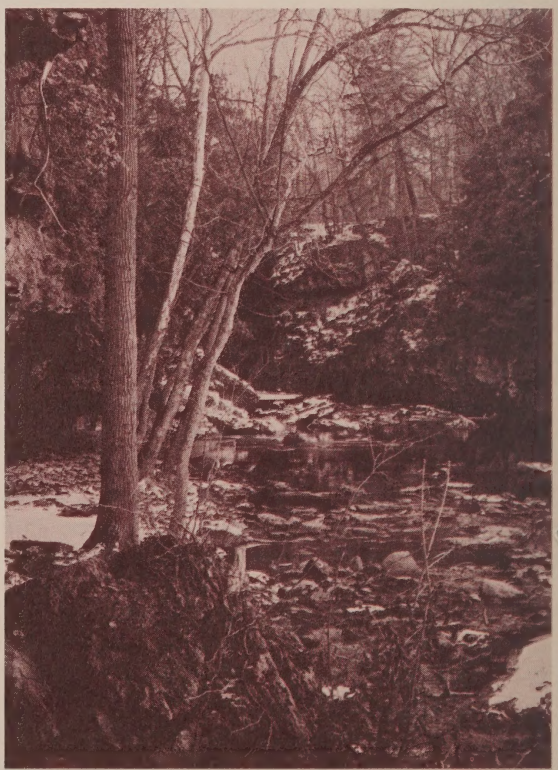
In reviewing the check list for Ohio I noted two slight corrections that should be made in future check lists. In relation to Buzzardroost Rock, *Silurian* should be capitalized as it is the name of a period in earth history, and Clifton Gorge should be listed in brackets or otherwise in the left corner under the name, "John L. Rich Preserve."

This is the name in which the seven plus acres of the Gorge were set aside when I was on the Board and the Clifton Gorge Committee. It is the way the metal sign reads at the site of the Gorge placed by the Dayton Museum of Natural History. It is also the way it has appeared in print several times in the Ohio Chapter News.

Richard H. Durrell
Cincinnati, Ohio

TERRY BLUNT

W. W. Lyman at the Napa Valley Preserve



BAHNSEN STUDIO

John L. Rich Preserve, Ohio (Clifton Gorge)

Dear Nature Conservancy

In late May, the Western Regional Office sponsored a visit of visually handicapped children from San Francisco to the Lyman Preserve, a Conservancy project in Napa County. Huey Johnson, Western Regional Director, pronounced the outing a "total success" and sent along some letters to prove it.

Dear Nature Conservancy,

I would like to thank you for your kindness of letting the children of Sherman School go on a trip to Napa. I would like to say thank you by myself because I had a good time. I also want to say thank you to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman for showing us around and letting us take some very beautiful leaves home.

Sincerely yours,
Nathan Hawaguchi

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lyman,

Thank you for showing us around in your beautiful land. Letting us go in to your stream was a treat to us. Your lawn was beautiful. You are very nice people. I liked the hike we went on especially the stream. I liked the stream because there were lots of pretty trees around it. When we stood on the bridge and looked down at the stream it looked very nice. . . . Nobody in our class touched poison oak or poison ivy. . . . There were some prickly bushes and some of us got it in our skin, but it wasn't very serious to us, because the prickles came out itself. The whole entire place smelled of springtime. All the flowers in your place smelled nice and looked pretty. It was very very kind of you to let us pick some nice fruit from your trees. The good and ready fruit were nice and juicy. The whole place was beautiful. Thank you for everything you let us do. . . . You are people that anyone would be friends with . . . .

Sincerely,
Connie Chin

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lyman,

I thank you for the fruit and showing us the stream. It was fun to play in it and I thank you for letting us play in your back yard and for letting us run around in the yard. You and your wife are the nicest people I have ever known in my life.

The rock you showed us was fun to learn about. The bees you showed us were beautiful and in front of your house the pine trees were lovely. I love Mrs. Lyman's flowers she picked for us.

The stream was fun. I love it. Nathan fell in the creek on his back and got some of his clothes wet. Then there was a big pool half way at the end. Please tell Mrs. Lyman that I still love her.

Yours truly,
Cassandra Minor

Dear Nature Conservancy,

Thank you for everything, mostly that good fried chicken. The part in the trip I like the best was when we were hiking up the stream. I am glad the Nature Conservancy worked so hard to let us go. I Mercedes Fu thank you for everything you and the Nature Conservancy did for us. I am so happy you picked us up at the City Hall. Your land looks like I just discovered Napa Valley.

Sincerely,
Mercedes Fu

Dear Nature Conservancy,

We thank you for everything. It was a fun trip. I liked the part when we went in the stream. There were trees, rocks, and animals in the stream. We were filled with the chicken and the rest of the lunch. It was fun going on the Golden Gate Bridge. We stopped to see cows. The buckeyes were a pretty smell in Napa Valley. We saw a pretty caterpillar in the field. We thank you for picking us up and taking us home.

Yours truly,
Nancy Magie

RICHARD L. OTTINGER
25TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

1215 LONGWORTH BUILDING
225-3536 (202)

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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(914) BR 9-8089

June 13, 1968

Dear Conservationist:

I have just introduced, with 11 co-sponsors, a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding a "Conservation Bill of Rights." Because I think that the question of protection of our resources is one of overriding concern and because I recognize that some considerable time is likely to elapse before action on this measure can reasonably be anticipated, I have decided to introduce it now, rather than wait for action in the next Congress.

Enclosed is a copy of the speech I made in the House, which includes the language of the proposed Conservation Bill of Rights.

I am hopeful that a powerful public response can be developed, and I am writing to all of the national organizations concerned with conservation matters to urge that they contact their membership and ask them to let their Congressmen and news media know of their interest and concern. If a swell of popular feeling can be developed, it will be of significant value in developing a climate in this country that will be conducive to prompt and favorable action.

I do not feel that we have much time to wait. What we need now, as a constituent of mine once said, is more conservation and less conversation.

Yours very truly,

Richard L. Ottinger

Richard L. Ottinger
Member of Congress

RLO/dwp

THE CONSERVATION BILL OF RIGHTS

Remarks of Congressman Richard L. Ottinger
In the House of Representatives, Thursday, June 13, 1968

Mr. Speaker. My colleague from New York, Mr. Kupferman, and I have prepared and are introducing today a resolution to amend the Constitution by adding what we have called a "Conservation Bill of Rights." Joining us in this resolution are several colleagues from New York (Messrs. Scheuer, Button, Farbstein, and Podell), from Pennsylvania (Messrs. Saylor, Dent, and Eilberg), from New Hampshire (Mr. Cleveland), from New Mexico (Mr. Walker), and from California (Mr. Edwards). This amendment, when adopted, will establish a basic right under the Constitution to things which we have until now taken for granted, but which are threatened by today's technology and increased population pressures, and which we are in real danger of losing.

We are frank to say that such a provision to the Constitution would have been meaningless to those attending the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia almost two hundred years ago. Indeed, this amendment would have been altogether unpersuasive twenty years ago, although the handwriting was then visible on the wall, if one cared to look for it.

Today, such a Bill of Rights is not only mean-

ingful and persuasive — it is one of the most significant steps that we could take today to provide our children and grandchildren with something approaching a sane environment.

Secretary Udall's foreward to the Department of Interior's recent yearbook, "Man . . . An Endangered Species?" states the problem succinctly and well when he says: "We have mastered the arts of animal husbandry, we know the life laws of crops and insects, we know how to plan our agricultural output. In effect, we have enhanced the future of everything — except the overall future of the human race. . . . One could contemplate the United States a century from now with equanimity if our growth rates and growth patterns reflected a mature, purposeful national will. Arrogant events and the headlong pace of material progress have left us little time to ask what people are for, or to agree on long-term societal aspirations. We have learned neither how to grow, nor at what pace, and that is our failing and our future trouble.

"If we are to establish the secure foundations of an equal-opportunity society and master the sensitive arts of building a life-encouraging environment, then at this moment in history we need to realize that:

"Bigger is not better; slower may be faster; less may well mean more."

The resolution that we introduce here today will not solve the problem confronting us, but it will move in that direction. We believe that this will be an important move — that it will focus national attention upon the problem in dramatic fashion.

The central thrust of this resolution is to declare, as a matter of Constitutional principle, the right of every citizen to an unpolluted environment. To implement this right, the Congress is directed to prepare and maintain an inventory of our existing resources, and to provide for their protection. Actions which adversely affect these resources must be first subjected to a public hearing on their effects.

This somewhat oversimplified summary of the resolution serves to illustrate the scope of concern to which it is directed. It does not and it cannot give any indication as to the serious nature of that problem. For that information we must look elsewhere — virtually anywhere.

To breathe, we need a supply of clean air — yet we live in a country in which close to 10 million vehicles, supplying more than 50% of the pollutants in the air, have no real controls built in to inhibit that pollution.

To live, we need a supply of drinkable water — yet we tolerate the pollution of Lake Erie to the extent that it will no longer support marine life, and recognize that it is likely to be only the first of many.

To stay sane, we need at least occasional freedom from the incessant din of what we choose to call the civilized life — yet we are willing to live in an environment in which the air compressor, the power mower, the scream and occasional sonic boom from the passing jet are commonplace and no longer even the subject of vigorous public protest.

Vision is perhaps the most highly prized of the senses — yet we litter our parks with disposable bottles, our roadsides with beer cans and billboards, our countryside with abandoned and rusting automobiles — all in the name of progress.

The miracle is that we tolerate these affronts to our sensibilities without making any serious effort, on a national scale, to estimate what they are costing us. Even in dollar figures, the costs of pollution are astronomical, or would be if we bothered to add up the total figure; and all of these costs cannot be assessed by reference to the dollar. What is the value, for example, to America and to mankind of a Grand Canyon through which the Colorado River continues to flow without benefit of our ability to dam and thus to condemn our waterways? What is the value of a clean, clear Hudson River, the banks of which are not lined by a six-lane Expressway, the waters of which are unspanned by unsightly powerlines and transmission towers? Although no precise costs can be assigned to these resources, who among us is prepared to assert that they are therefore without value?

It is time — it is past time — that we take measure of where we are and where we are going. The resolution which we introduce today provides a firm basis on which we may begin to assess the problem confronting us. It requires a continuing inventory of our natural, scenic, esthetic and historic resources, and directs the Congress to provide for their protection as a matter of national purpose.

As an educational exercise alone — both for the Congress and for the American people — the existence of this inventory would justify Congressional action. As a basis for proper protection of these resources, this inventory would serve an even more valuable purpose.

Section 3 of the proposed Article requires, in essence, that State and Federal executive and

regulatory agencies must provide adequate public notice and hold public hearings before taking steps which will adversely affect resources held in public ownership. It does not and, in our view, should properly not operate to prohibit those agencies from acting. Its only purpose and its only effect is to assure that the public is given an adequate opportunity to discover what actions have been proposed, and to make its views known to the agency which is contemplating action.

I am aware of a temptation to stand before the House for hours, citing chapter and verse on specific instances where, for one reason or another, our resources have been given less than adequate protection or consideration by persons or agencies pursuing ends which in themselves are entirely legitimate, but the cumulative consequences of which are potentially catastrophic. I will resist that temptation, knowing that many of my colleagues are as aware of these cases as I, and that this is not the time for that kind of indictment. It is the place, however, and I hope to be able to stand before this body at a later date, when the amendment which we are introducing today is before it for passage, to cite examples of need for passage of this legislation, and ultimately to vote for its approval.

The longer we wait for that date to arrive, the smaller will be the resources that we are still able to protect.

The text of the Joint Resolution follows:

"ARTICLE —

SEC. 1. The right of the people to clean air, pure water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic qualities of their environment shall not be abridged.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall, within three years after the enactment of this article, and within every subsequent term of ten years or lesser term as the Congress may determine, and in such manner as they shall by law direct, cause to be made an inventory of the natural, scenic, esthetic and historic resources of the United States with their state of preservation, and to provide for their protection as a matter of national purpose.

SEC. 3. No Federal or State agency, body, or authority shall be authorized to exercise the power of condemnation, or undertake any public work, issue any permit, license, or concession, make any rule, execute any management policy, or other official act which adversely affects the people's heritage of natural resources and natural beauty, on the lands and waters now or hereafter placed in public ownership without first giving reasonable notice to the public and holding a public hearing thereon.

SEC. 4. This article shall take effect on the first day of the month following its ratification."

WILLIAM CANINE

Rapids above Barbersville Falls, New York

BOG OF THE ORCHIDS

by ELAINE REETZ

Reprinted by permission from the Milwaukee *Journal*

Rose Pogonia

Would you tramp through a spongy bog, calf deep in water at times; keep single file through prickly patches of black raspberry bushes, dodging when warned of poison sumac; and all the while beat off swarming mosquitoes? It's done by enthusiastic nature seekers hiking into Summerton Bog, or Ladyslipper Island, the original 160-acre tract of land purchased in 1966 by the Wisconsin chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

The swamp is in the western portion of big Endeavor Marsh, in Marquette County, 11 miles west of Montello, off highway 51 and accessible from county trunk 0 — accessible, that is, if you wear hiking shoes and tough clothing, or, in a wet season, high boots to ward off insects, brambles and water.

In this secluded swamp, which includes a 10-acre "upland fen island," bloom astonishing and rare varieties of wild orchids. In June may be seen blossoming colonies of nine varieties of wild orchids (ladyslippers), including the giant queen's slipper orchid. This rare blossom measures almost six inches across and stands about two feet tall. The slipper part of the flower is deep pink and the petals are pure white.

Also found in the bog are two varieties of yellow ladyslipper, moccasin flower, the silver slipper and purple fringe orchids.

Who would venture on a June afternoon into the bog? On this day there were professors and teachers from the University of Wisconsin, members of The Nature Conservancy, nature lovers, graduate students, 4-H club and Homemaker club members and just plain people.

They observed and took pictures of the rare plant life growing in a wild undisturbed state in the bog and on the "upland fen island," where black and white oaks grow.

They found sedges, white mustard, marsh peas, wild dewberry and the cowslip, which the Indians cooked as early spring greens, and between 15 and 20 kinds of grasses.

Harmless grass snakes slither away, and unsteady bogs have to be approached with caution. At the Oak island, it is necessary to remain in single file so as not to trample any of the small yellow and white ladyslippers growing beside the path.

The edge of Oak Island is drier than the surrounding swamp. In its rather alkaline soil grow sweet grasses which produce coumarin, a substance used in a compound that prevents blood coagulation. Meadow rue is found here, too. Its extraction gives an alkaloid which is used to retard certain forms of cancer. Some 10,000 pounds are to be gathered from the place.

One of the unusual plants in the wood island area is the carnivorous pitcher plant. Insects that may crawl into the leaves which lie close to the ground are digested by the plant. Above this carnage, the red flowers grow on foot tall stems.

The swamp project goes back 12 years. It was then that Robert Wright, editor of the Marquette County *Tribune* and an admirer of rare orchids, unbelievingly heard (from Mrs. Mike Tachenko, a member of the Summerton family,) of the large orchid type flowers growing on the Summerton bog. He visited the area and took colored photographs.

When the pictures came to the attention of Ronald Rich, a Baraboo photographer, he contacted The Nature Conservancy chapter in Madison. The result has been another outstanding natural area preserved for posterity.

"BUT HOW DID THE UNITED STATES GET POSSESSION OF THIS LAND FROM SPAIN, AND WHAT RIGHT HAD SPAIN TO IT IN THE FIRST PLACE?"

"All of Jupiter Island as well as vast tracts on the mainland were once included in the Gomez Grant, a 'Concession', as it was called, given by Spain in the year 1815 to one Eusebio Gomez. We will hear more of Senor Gomez and his 12,000 acres of Royal Grant. For the moment let it suffice that after selling off two-thirds of his holdings Gomez moved to Cuba. There he was lost sight of. He died, as did his descendants. Finally there was no one left to claim the inheritance.

Years later, in 1892, a company of Englishmen came down the river to Hobe Sound and being attracted by Jupiter Island they decided to buy the old Gomez Grant. But first they had to establish the validity of its title.

Due to lapse of time and the meagerly-kept public records, this task seemed impossible. Assuming that it could be accomplished, affidavits would have to be procured from persons familiar with the Grant and from people who claimed to have a knowledge of the Gomez family; other papers, no matter how abortive, would have to be checked, and quit-claim deeds would have to be obtained from questionable heirs and their successors in title. A terrific undertaking! Yet the leading law firm in Jacksonville gladly tackled the job — warning its clients, one hopes, of 'the law's delay.'

Finally, to wind up the case it was thought necessary to enter into a court proceeding — principally to perpetuate the testimony of an eighty-three-year-old lady vaguely identifiable as a Gomez relation. During this hearing a contending witness arose to demand:

'But how did the United States get possession of this land from Spain, and what right had Spain to it in the first place?'

The examiner turned to an old tome on land titles and read to the court:

'The United States acquired this land from Spain by treaty in 1820. Spain acquired possession of the land by virtue of the fact that Christopher Columbus in 1492 discovered and claimed it for Spain.

'Columbus got his authority for making his voyage and discovery from Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain.

'Ferdinand and Isabella, got their authority for sponsoring the voyage from the Pope of Rome.

'The Pope of Rome got his authority by virtue of the fact that he said he was the Vicar of Christ on Earth.

'Christ got His authority by the fact He was the Son of God. And God created the Earth.'

Such is the pedigree of Jupiter Island!"

from "The History of Jupiter Island"
by Joseph V. Reed.

On the first plat ever filed of Martin County, Florida, an area designated as "Blowing Rocks" is marked near the south end of Jupiter Island. This section of barrier Jupiter Island, recently conveyed to The Nature Conservancy, consists of a 4,400-foot strip lying between Hobe Sound and the Atlantic, about 58 acres in all. The area is some 35 miles north of Palm Beach.

One hundred and seventy winter or year-round residents of Jupiter Island contributed to the $900,000 fund required to purchase the area. The papers were passed in mid-April of 1968, and Blowing Rocks was only then freed from a threat hanging over it since at least 1960, the threat of its sands and coral and mangrove vanishing under the cement and steel of motels and condominiums.

A team of three scientists from the University of Miami, inspecting the area before the Conservancy undertook it as a project, called Blowing Rocks an invaluable research area. The team pointed out that the worm coral composing the curious rocks is found only in two other places in Florida.

The *serpulidae* that construct the coral-like features are being studied by marine scientists, who hope to find a way that the "worms" may be used to grow rock precisely where man requires it, for example for use as groins or jetties.

Chairman of the Blowing Rocks Project Committee is John G. Searle. Nathaniel P. Reed serves as vice-chairman and W. A. C. Miller, III, as treasurer. The other members include Mrs. Joseph V. Reed, W. Van Alan Clark, J. Burr Bartram, Spencer T. Olin, Henry C. Flower, M. Donald Grant, Harry P. Bingham, Addison E. Holton, and George Offutt, III. The committee is continuing as a project committee of the Conservancy.

The name *Blowing Rocks* derives from the geyser-like effects of tidal water rushing up through the fissures in the rocks and spewing high into the air. On the beach, shells accumulate in profusion. Behind the beach and the rocks grow red, white, and black mangrove.

One of the very few remaining natural areas of barrier reef on the Florida east coast, Blowing Rocks is noted, at least locally, as a loggerhead turtle nesting area. On the night that the first turtles arrive at Blowing Rocks, the word spreads quickly and from as far away as Palm Beach people come, to sit far back among the rocks and watch the great turtles crawl from the sea to lay their eggs.

Unfortunately, not human eyes alone are watching the unusual activity on the beaches. From the mangroves, raccoons, wildcats, and opossums mark well the locations of the turtles' nests. Crabs burrow in laterally to take the eggs. And with the dawn, seabirds will arrive to seize any egg they can spot. The egg-laying operation is, then, more often than not a disaster. Even those few little turtles that hatch from the occasional eggs that predators have overlooked are then faced with an almost hopeless dash for the sea.

Nathaniel Reed, vice-chairman of the project committee and a man familiar all his life with the area, describes Blowing Rocks as "a continuation of the reef which runs along the shore from the House of Refuge, across the St. Lucie Inlet, down the coast, sometimes well off shore. It gives the appearance of having been part of an old coral atoll." Because of its outcropping rocks, the Conservancy area bears little resemblance to the north end of Jupiter Island, which is basically sand dunes.

The Conservancy's stretch of nearly a mile adjoins Reed Wilderness Beach, now a National Landmark and itself nearly a mile long. Such roads as presently exist in the area will become footpaths, and as in most other Conservancy preserves, the land usage will be strictly as a natural area. Blowing Rocks will become, over the years, ever more splendid and wild.

NEWS BRIEFS

NOT ECONOMICS ALONE

"I am, therefore, directing that the regional forester inform the regional federal highway administrator of the Bureau of Public Roads that the boundary of the primitive area will not be modified to accommodate the highway route currently proposed by the Colorado Department of Highways."

With these words, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman put the lid on a plan for Interstate 70 to bisect the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area in Colorado. The area is scheduled for eventual addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and in protecting this publicly owned resource, Secretary Freeman was standing on the authority given him by Congress.

The Conservation press has been unanimous in lauding the Secretary's courage. *Audubon* commented: "Such victories are rare, so great is the political power that can be amassed by government highway bureaus and their allies — the lobbies representing the automobile, trucking, and road construction industries. . . . It would have been easier to yield to the powerful highway lobby. It would have been 'reasonable' to accept the lobby's argument that splitting the primitive area via Red Buffalo Pass, a way eleven miles shorter than the present route of U.S. 6 via Vail Pass, would save motorists and truckers $4 million annually over the next twenty years."

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Southampton College, at Southampton, Long Island, was the site of the 1968 Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy. The conference was held August 23-25. About 200 members attended.

A featured speaker was Mr. James Richardson, who described the trials of the loggerhead turtle in its visits to U.S. nesting sites and showed a new film on the subject produced by Dr. Robert Hermes. Dr. Robert Abel, head of the Office Sea Grants Program of the N.S.F., delivered the main address at the Annual Dinner. His topic was "Conflicts in the Use of Wetlands." Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy introduced him.

The excellent field trips were organized and handled by the Long Island Chapter and the East End Sub-Chapter.

COMMISSION APPROVES WILDLIFE AREA LEASE

The Department of Fish and Game has been authorized to lease 80 acres of land at Buena Vista Lagoon in San Diego County.

Lease of this area for $1,000 per year from The Nature Conservancy was approved by the Fish and Game Commission at a meeting in San Diego on April 26.

As many as 200 species have been observed using the area, which is nationally known for its wildlife values, the DFG reports. The habitat requirements and availability for most of these species are very critical in Southern California.

Buena Vista Lagoon is a brackish water lagoon located between the cities of Oceanside and Carlsbad. The Department of Fish and Game wants to acquire control of the lagoon to preserve the area in its present form for wildlife and to provide public access for bird observation. No development is planned.

FORMER CONSERVANCY STAFF MEMBER DIES

John Sullivan, Director of Operations of The Nature Conservancy from October 1966 until poor health forced his retirement in January 1968, died on April 14 at his home in Rosemont, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sullivan was a former Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and a member of both the Pennsylvania and the American Bar Associations. His career encompassed many interests, but land management and conservation engaged his attention most deeply. He is survived by two children.

NEW FILM AVAILABLE

"The American Trail," a 28-minute color film highlighting the recreation and physical exercise offered by America's hiking and riding trails, was made available for public showing on September 1.

Produced by Humble Oil & Refining Company in cooperation with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Interior Department, the film follows "Wild Rivers," which in the three years since its release has been seen by 22 million people.

Reservations for free loan may be made by contacting the nearest Humble Film Library or by writing to the Humble Film Libraries, P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Texas 77001.

LOS ALTOS TOWN CRIER

(Left)
Some 300 citizens of Los Altos Hills, California, turned out to inaugurate Byrne Preserve as it was turned over to the town by The Nature Conservancy. The ponies are making use of the grazing rights leased by the town.

(Below)
Blowing Rocks Preserve, Florida.

ED GLUCKLER

The Casino, in Chicago, was the scene on May 28 of a party given by Marshall Field and Mr. and Mrs. Philip K. Wrigley to introduce Thomas W. Richards, President of the Conservancy, and the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools Project, Maui, Hawaii. L to R: Mr. Richards, Mr. Field, Mrs. Wrigley and Mr. Wrigley.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

BOOKS

TREES OF NORTH AMERICA: A GUIDE TO FIELD IDENTIFICATION, by C. Frank Brockman. *Golden Press (1968) $2.95; 280pp., illustrated by Rebecca Merrilees.*

This new field guide is presented in the same format as the very successful *Birds of North America* and covers over 730 species of trees in 76 families. The book lacks a keying device, which detracts somewhat from its usefulness, but attention given to detail on the illustrations offsets this shortcoming. Features such as leaf-scar arrangement, bark patterns, and leaf configuration are carefully shown. The layout of the plates allows the reader to correlate the tree species immediately with its geographical range and taxonomic characteristics. This provides a decided advantage over some other field guides which cluster the color prints in a series, with the descriptive text scattered on other pages.

Trees of North America, although written for the amateur naturalist, is fairly sophisticated in its treatment of terminology, and gives a basic breakdown of the gymnosperms and angiosperms by families.

The book is a useful and handy addition to the naturalist's library.

Terry Blunt

THE LAND RENEWED, by William R. Van Dersal. *Henry Z. Walck, Inc. (1968) $6.00; 159 pp.*

Methods of developing, restoring, and improving our much abused lands constitute the principal subject of this book, subtitled "The Story of Soil Conservation." This is the revised and enlarged version of a book that appeared originally in 1946, the work of Mr. Van Dersal and Edward H. Graham. Numerous black and white photographs back up the text, which is on the whole clear and to the point.

W.L.C.

THE CROSSBREED, by Allan W. Eckert. *Little, Brown and Company (1968) $4.95; 242pp., illustrated by Karl E. Karalus.*

An exciting novel about a cat who is half bobcat and half housecat, this is the story of his survival. Once you pick it up you won't let it go until the last page is read. Here is an excellent book for real cat-lovers — sadness, happiness, and sorrow mixed together in this great novel.

Helen N. Canine (Aged 12)

MINNESOTA DECISION IN TNC'S FAVOR

The Nature Conservancy is entitled to exemption from real estate taxes on the natural areas that we preserve. Most Conservancy people will agree with the reasonableness of this statement. But some assessors and county boards disagree and cite the tax laws to prove their points. And it must be admitted that among the several states the laws differ.

A recent Minnesota court decision granted tax exemption to the Conservancy in a case involving 457 acres in Polk and Norman Counties. Two nature preserves, Malmberg Prairie and Agassiz Dunes, are located in these counties in the Red River Valley of northwestern Minnesota. Acquired in 1961 and 1965 respectively, the two preserves were denied tax exemption and the Minnesota Chapter paid the taxes.

Suit for exemption, with The Nature Conservancy as plaintiff, was entered in District Court, Ninth Judicial District, in 1967. Judge Harley Swenson in Crookston decided in favor of the Conservancy.

> "Petitioner is an institution of purely public charity within the meaning of Minnesota Constitution, Article 9, Sec. 1, and MS sec. 272.02(6), and the tracts above described are used for the purposes of public charity.
>
> CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:
>
> "That Plaintiff, The Nature Conservancy, a corporation, is entitled to judgment that each of the above described tracts of land are exempt from taxation.
>
> LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY."

Lee N. Johnson, Counsel for the Minnesota Chapter, considers the Swenson decision a "great development" and one that chapter officers and members should know about.

It is noteworthy that Judge Swenson gave great consideration to the 1966 New Hampshire Court Decision, which was adverse to the Conservancy. The Judge refused to follow the New Hampshire Decision, stating that it "lacked persuasive force."

Any member desiring more information on the Minnesota decision may obtain it by writing Mr. W. A. Elkins, Director of the Midwest Office in Evanston, Illinois, or by writing direct to the Minnesota Chapter.

In my worst times when I was sick and poor and friendless, I could yet always feel that it was better to be than not to be.

W. H. Hudson

NOT SO FAR AWAY AND LONG AGO

by MARIA BUCHINGER

William Henry Hudson, living as an adult in England, recalled the deep joys of his childhood on the pampas and put those memories down in his immortal *Far Away and Long Ago*. To him the landscape he knew seemed eternal.

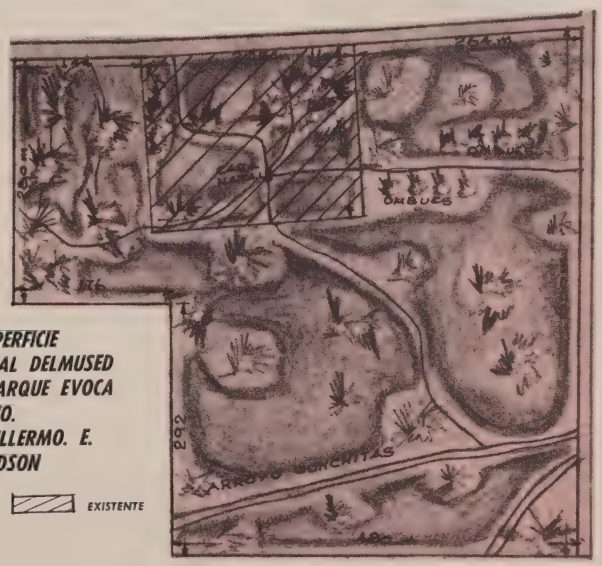
But in the mid-twentieth century, Hudson's birthplace is not so far away from anywhere. From nearby Buenos Aires, "progress" advances in the form of industrial plants, shabby settlements of shanties, and small vegetable farms. One of the world's busiest airports, Ezeiza, is only an hour's drive away. If nothing occurs to prevent it, the open space which the youthful Hudson loved so well will vanish.

The possibilities of this happening have not gone unnoticed. As long ago as 1940, the Friends of Hudson Society was founded. In 1949 the then owners of the land which once had belonged to Hudson's family donated nine acres which are now officially recognized as a Hudson Museum and Bird Sanctuary.

In 1964, Violeta Gladys Shinya, a great-niece of Hudson, was appointed director of the society. At once she put her energies to work to consolidate all the interest and good-will which exists in the three nations having a claim to Hudson: the United States, from where his family came; Argentina, where he spent his happy youth; and England, where he lived as a man and made his great fame as a writer.

The Society is today the Asociación de Amigos del Museu y Parque Evocativo Guillermo E. Hudson and has as its chief objective the purchase and preservation of at least 25 more of the historic acres Hudson roamed. Through its Latin-American Desk, the Nature Conservancy has been able to advise the association in its worthy goal. What finer memorial could be conceived for a man like Hudson than the preservation of the actual landscape that inspired him to become one of the great writers of all the ages?

Perhaps, except for *Green Mansions,* Hudson is not read so very much now in the United States. If not, that is unfortunate because the philosophy he expressed through his matchless observation of the natural world is today especially useful to the spirit. "The delight I experienced in my community with Nature did not pass away. The happiness was never lost. In my worst times when I was sick and poor and friendless, I could yet always feel that it was better to be than not to be."

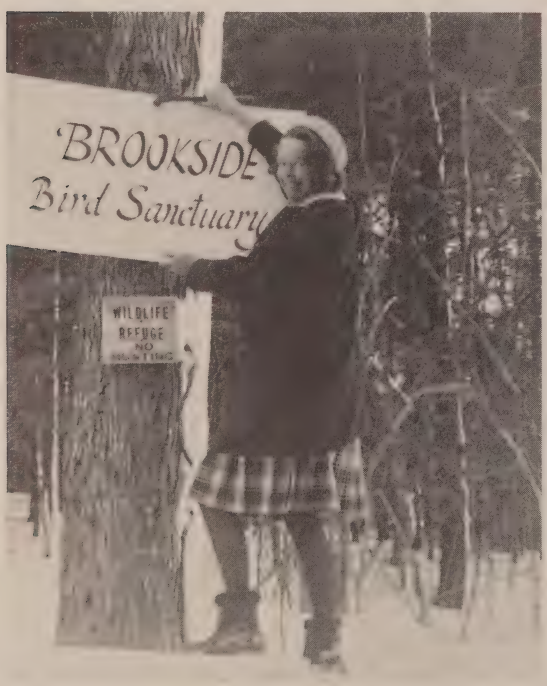


TNC MEMBERS AMONG AWARD WINNERS

Among the 1968 winners of the American Motors Conservation Awards are Conservancy members Charles Banks Belt of Southampton, Long Island, New York, and F. B. Hubachek of Chicago. Mr. Belt, who received his award at the Conservancy's National Conference, is Chairman of the Marine Resources Committee. He was honored for his nearly 40 years of work in behalf of conservation of waterfowl and estuarine areas along the entire Atlantic Coast.

Mr. Hubachek was honored for his dedicated efforts to preserve the wilderness area between Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota and Quetice Provincial Park in Ontario. He began acquiring key tracts in the area shortly after World War I and has donated 1,703 acres, including his summer home, to the Federal Government.

David L. Newhouse of Schenectady, New York, was also a winner of the award. Mr. Newhouse was selected for his work in behalf of continued Constitutional protection of the New York State Forest Preserve. Mr. Newhouse is a project member (Lisha Kill) of the Conservancy.



NEW LONG ISLAND COMMITTEE

On the occasion of the formation of the North Fork Committee of the Long Island Chapter of the Conservancy, 80 Long Islanders, mostly strangers to one another, explored the woods and lakes of eastern Suffolk County.

Paul Stoutenburgh of Cutchogue, president of the Eastern Long Island Wetlands Preservation Association, is chairman of the new group. He explained the urgency of acting now to save intact some of the island's unique areas — kettleholes, dunes, wetlands, salt meadow, and woodlands. Included in his list of areas to save is a typical Long Island farm. "If we don't arrange to preserve one now, our grandchildren may never see one."

The tour started at Laurel Lake, a kettlehole near Mattituck. Robert Brewster of the Suffolk County Extension Service explained that Long Island's kettleholes were formed as the glacier receded and left great "ice cubes" imbedded in the earth. As these melted, kettleholes were formed.

The group lunched at Mattituck Beach, toured the old Riverhead cranberry bogs, and concluded their explorations at Reppa Pond, a recent gift to the Conservancy from Mrs. Henry Reppa, widow of the former chairman of the Long Island State Park Commission.

TV SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

A public-spirited and conservation-minded television station in Bangor, Maine, WLBZ-TV, has through the summer been running regular spot announcements describing The Nature Conservancy. The announcements, illustrated with color slides of various conservancies in Maine, are spoken by Cary Bok of Camden, Maine, appearing in his capacity as a Governor of the Conservancy.

Designed not only to publicize the good work of the Conservancy in Maine, the spot announcements help to dramatize to the people of New England the beauty of their environment and the incredible speed with which that beauty can vanish if it is not guarded.

(Left) Mrs. Connie Casas of Durham, New Hampshire, looks pleased, as well she should. The New Hampshire Chapter has completed fund-raising for Brookside, its preserve in Southampton, New Hampshire.

NEW DIRECTORS APPOINTED TO MIDWEST AND EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICES

Winston A. (Bud) Elkins is the new director of the Midwest Regional Office, succeeding John Humke. Mr. Humke is on educational leave for a year, attending Michigan State University.

In the Eastern Regional Office in Washington, Terry Blunt, formerly Field Representative for the Western states, is the new director. He succeeds Herbert S. Hiller, who became Director of Operations last spring.

Mr. Elkins is a professional wildlife biologist, holding an AB and an MA in this field, both awarded by the University of Minnesota. His long career with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service included assignments as Wildlife Management Supervisor in Juneau, Alaska, and Assistant Regional Director in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He joined the Conservancy's Washington staff in July 1966, leaving the position of Chief Planning Officer for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, a position he had occupied for several years.

Mr. Blunt, the new Eastern Regional Director, joined the Conservancy shortly after his graduation from Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point, where he took his bachelor's degree in conservation. Before becoming a full-time member of the Conservancy staff, Mr. Blunt accumulated summer work experience with several conservation agencies.

Several other new appointments have been recently made to the Conservancy staff. In the Western Regional Office in San Francisco, Keith Artz has taken over Mr. Blunt's duties as Western Regional Field Representative. Mr. Artz received his BS in Forestry in 1968 from the University of Washington.

Mr. Clifford E. Emmanuelson, formerly Associate Director of Programs with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies has been appointed Manager of the Devil's Den Preserve in Connecticut. Endowed funds set up by the donor of Devil's Den are designated for the purpose of providing the preserve with a permanent manager.

DONOR OF SPINDRIFT POINT IS DEAD

Charles A. Borden, an ardent sailor and conservationist, died on June 24 at his home. In 1966, Mr. Borden gave his spectacular cliff property at Spindrift Point to the Nature Conservancy, the area to be preserved in its natural state. The many Conservancy members who have visited Spindrift and, often, met Mr. and Mrs. Borden while on their visits, can never forget the beauty of the place.

Mr. Borden spent much of his life on the sea and is known throughout the world by the fraternity of deep water yachtsmen for his sensitive books on ocean voyaging. Mr. Borden described the need to get onto the sea as a deep human need. He spoke of the "unquiet spirit of the long voyager" and agreed it was this that sent him on his many passages on the Pacific.

His many books include *Hawaii: Fiftieth State; South Sea Islands;* and *Sea Quest,* the last published in 1967. A book for young people he wrote is titled *He Sailed with Captain Cook.* He also wrote frequently for magazines.

Mr. Borden was fifteen when he first ventured onto the sea on the sailing ship *Golden Hinde.* His honeymoon with his wife was a stormy 46-day voyage on a 17-foot Teak Lady sloop, *Confucius,* from San Francisco to the island of Maui.

He was an active member of many organizations, including the San Francisco Maritime Museum, the Polynesian Society of New Zealand, the Cruising Club of Hawaii, Little Ship Society of London, the Slocum Society, the California Academy of Sciences, and the Ocean Cruising Club of London.

Mr. Borden is survived by his wife, Eleanor F. Borden, and a sister, Mrs. Robert Lyons of Lower Lake, California. Funeral services were held on June 27 in Mill Valley. The family asked for memorial contributions to The Nature Conservancy.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Nature Conservancy, the private outfit that has done so much to rescue outstanding natural features, like Clifton Gorge, from the onrush of progress in Ohio, has a most ambitious program ahead.

We don't doubt that under the leadership of E. J. Koestner, director of the Dayton Museum of Natural History, the statewide body will go a long way down the road it wants to take. As Journal Herald staff writer James Robey reported the other day, Mr. Koestner intends to go after the "top 10" natural features that need to be saved. In other words the inventory of more than 100 unique areas is now to become a list of priorities.

Ohio is lucky to have such a concerned — and active — private group. Nature Conservancy scrapes together the money to buy today what likely will be leveled for a housing development or shopping center tomorrow.

Lucky, yes. But Ohio, and specifically the state government, can't stand complacency. It's foolhardy and responsibility-shrugging to go on depending on good old Nature Conservancy to move in before it's too late. The state itself should be pressing to preserve the most important natural areas remaining between Ohio's sprawling, spreading urban centers.

We're grateful for the private effort. We urge an effort by the state that matches Nature Conservancy's dynamic purposefulness — because preservation of our natural heritage is a job for us all.

Dayton *Journal Herald*

In an era of concrete cloverleafs and hulking highrises, a small but diligent group is working to hang on to islands, forests, mountain streams, and waterfalls as a current conservation program and a future heritage.

They are 300 strong, the little-known Nature Conservancy of Maine. . . . Most recent acquisitions are four islands: Basket, in Casco Bay off Cumberland Foreside; Indian and Fowl Meadow in the Kennebec River near Solon; and Wreck Island, between Deer Island and Isle de Haut.

The islands were, respectively, gifts of Mrs. Arnold Dessau, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Townsend, and Mrs. Emily Muir, whose Wreck Island was partial gift and partial purchase.

The Conservancy has acquired to date some 23 properties totaling approximately 1,346 acres.

The Maine *Sunday Telegram*

The Nature Conservancy has announced the acquisition of the last undisturbed tidal marsh in Rhode Island, the Fogland Marsh in Tiverton.

Alfred S. Hawkes, president of the Rhode Island Audubon Society, said the 50 acres of marsh will be kept as a preserve.

The preserve was donated to the Nature Conservancy by Dr. Earl Blough of Tiverton and his daughter, Mrs. Curt Moser of New York City.

Mr. Hawkes said the tidal marsh is a habitat for many varieties of shore birds, a fertile nursery ground for fish and shell fish. He said it is entirely undisturbed and the Conservancy will preserve it in its natural state. He said the preserve will complement the Seapowet Marsh Wildlife Preserve, owned by the state, and the Ruecker Wildlife Refuge, owned by the Audubon Society. Both preserves are only a few miles north of Fogland Marsh.

The Fogland Marsh was dedicated on May 25, the 92nd birthday of Dr. Blough, in his home overlooking the preserve.

A local committee was formed to oversee the protection and the management of the marsh. Bernard M. Peckham was appointed chairman. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Thomas S. Moran, Mrs. Harold T. Merriman, and Mrs. Muser.

Providence *Sunday Journal*

Charles A. Lindbergh, pioneer aviator, Medal of Honor winner, Pulitzer Prize winning author, and noted conservationist, came to Hawaii yesterday to help save one of the State's most scenic spots.

Lindbergh attended a party at the Kahala Hilton that kicked off a campaign to preserve the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools on Maui.

The Nature Conservancy and the Seven Sacred Pools Project Committee are attempting to raise $592,000 to buy about 500 acres of land in Kipahulu Valley surrounding the pools.

Honolulu *Advertiser*

NEW PROJECTS

LODESTAR CAMP (Calaveras County, California). A twenty-acre area, chiefly wooded with ponderosa pine. The Mokelumne River forms the southern boundary. The tract has been transferred to the Piedmont Community Church for protection. The deed contains a reverter clause to assure preservation of the camp's natural features.

PAINE MEMORIAL WILD FLOWER PRESERVE (Kern County, California). Remnant of alkali wildflower community. A series of low depressions, some with vernal pools separated by low hummocks. Sharply contrasting soils furnish habitat for a surprising variety of plants. Memorial to Paul Paine given by Mrs. Olivia Paine of Laguna Beach, California.

WEST SHORE CONSERVATION (Martin County, Florida). A strip of approximately 1,000 acres along the Intercoastal waterway near Hobe Sound. Vegetation is semi-tropical. A project of Blowing Rocks Committee.

SARAH FENTON HINDE PRESERVE (Lake County, Illinois). A 10-acre upland forest with intermittent low, wet area. The woods is a gift of Mrs. Elizabeth H. DeLong. It is situated on Everett and St. Mary's Road in Lake Forest and is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. DeLong's sister.

THE DIGGINGS (Webster County, Iowa). Within the city of Ft. Dodge, this 7-acre timbered tract on the Des Moines River is a gift of Mrs. Susan H. Atwell.

LANE'S ISLAND (Knox County, Maine). An open, rockbound island adjacent to Vinalhaven in Penobscot Bay. The Vinalhaven Park and Recreation Commission has offered to serve as custodian. A project of the Maine Chapter.

WESTFIELD RIVER WILDERNESS (Hampshire County, Massachusetts). A 460-acre northern hardwood forest, with considerable hemlock and white pine heading toward a maple-birch-beech complex. The forest is situated on a scenic steeply sloped and rocky gorge.

ESTES TRACT (Washington County, Missouri). A heavily wooded inholding of 3,179 acres in Clark National Forest.

HANNACROIX RAVINE (Albany County, New York). Located 15 miles from Albany, a water-cut gorge, with vertical bluffs in excess of 100 feet. A small stream, at some places cascading over a series of waterfalls, runs the length of the ravine. The eastern New York Chapter has to date acquired about 7½ acres, with larger tracts in the offing.

NICHOLS PRESERVE (Westchester County, New York). Near Armonk, New York, this 40.5 acre tract of mixed hardwood forest, including a 5-acre pond, is a gift of Mr. Herbert Nichols. There are trails for walking and horseback riding on the tract.

FOGLAND MARSH (Newport County, Rhode Island). The last undisturbed tidal marsh in the state, this 48.3 acre tract is a gift of Dr. Earl Blough of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and his daughter, Mrs. Curt Muser, of New York City. The marsh is habitat for many shore birds and is a fertile hatchery for shell fish and fish.

WEAVER BEND (Cocke County, Tennessee). A southern forest on the banks of the French Broad River. The 1,487 acres are being held for the Forest Service.

BARBERSVILLE FALLS (Rensselaer County, New York). A 5-acre addition has been made to this important and beautiful preserve.

ARTHUR W. BUTLER MEMORIAL SANCTUARY (Westchester County, New York). The addition of the Kane Tract of 16 acres brings the total acreage of the sanctuary to 299.

MASON NECK (Fairfax County, Virginia). Two important additions to the great Mason Neck Project are the 203-acre Zipkin Tract and the 100-acre Newton Tract. Both are heavily wooded and both are being held for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STAFFWORK

NATURAL AREAS ABROAD

From her Latin-American Desk, Maria (Dr. Buchinger) comments:

Often, on their return from abroad, members or Governors of the Conservancy remark on some particularly interesting natural area or rare species habitat which they have observed. If these remarks could be turned into expressions of concern and duly channeled, it is entirely possible that such areas could be permanently protected.

Obviously, the approaches to effective land-saving differ from country to country. And, from time to time, changes occur in national policy as well as in the name and the rank of decision makers. The Conservancy's Latin-American Desk strives to keep up-to-date records and will be happy to advise in any matter involving conservation abroad. Even though the Desk's efforts are concentrated in this hemisphere, a fairly good relationship has been established with other countries as well.

DECALS

Green and white decals featuring the oak leaf and the name of the organization are available to Nature Conservancy chapters at the price of $7.50 per 100. The price includes postage and mailing costs. The decals are 2½ inches by 4½ inches and are suitable for either automobile windows or bumpers, as well as for rural mailboxes and so on.

BOB HINES, WILDLIFE ARTIST

The prairie chickens in the leaflet "One Year's Accomplishment"; the grebe and the red-winged blackbird in the new edition of "Questions and Answers"; and the redhead ducks and the yellow headed warbler in the new version of "Gifts of Land" — all these line drawings are the work of Bob Hines, artist for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior. The drawings have been made available for the Conservancy's use by Bob Hines and the Department of Interior, and we take this opportunity to express our appreciation to, as well as admiration for, a fine wildlife artist.

AIBS SYMPOSIUM

The Nature Conservancy sponsored a symposium and luncheon as part of the 19th annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences. The Conference was held in early September at the Ohio State University in Columbus.

At the Conservancy session, state natural area systems were described by a panel of distinguished scientists representing Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, Minnesota, and Indiana. Dr. Richard Goodwin, Member of the Conservancy's Board of Governors, moderated the panel discussion.

A noon luncheon on the same day featured President Thomas W. Richards of the Conservancy. He spoke on the subject of "Rallying Private Support for Natural Areas." Mr. Richards was introduced by Mr. James B. Ross, vice president of the Reinhold Publishing Company, and himself a long-time member and official of the Conservancy.

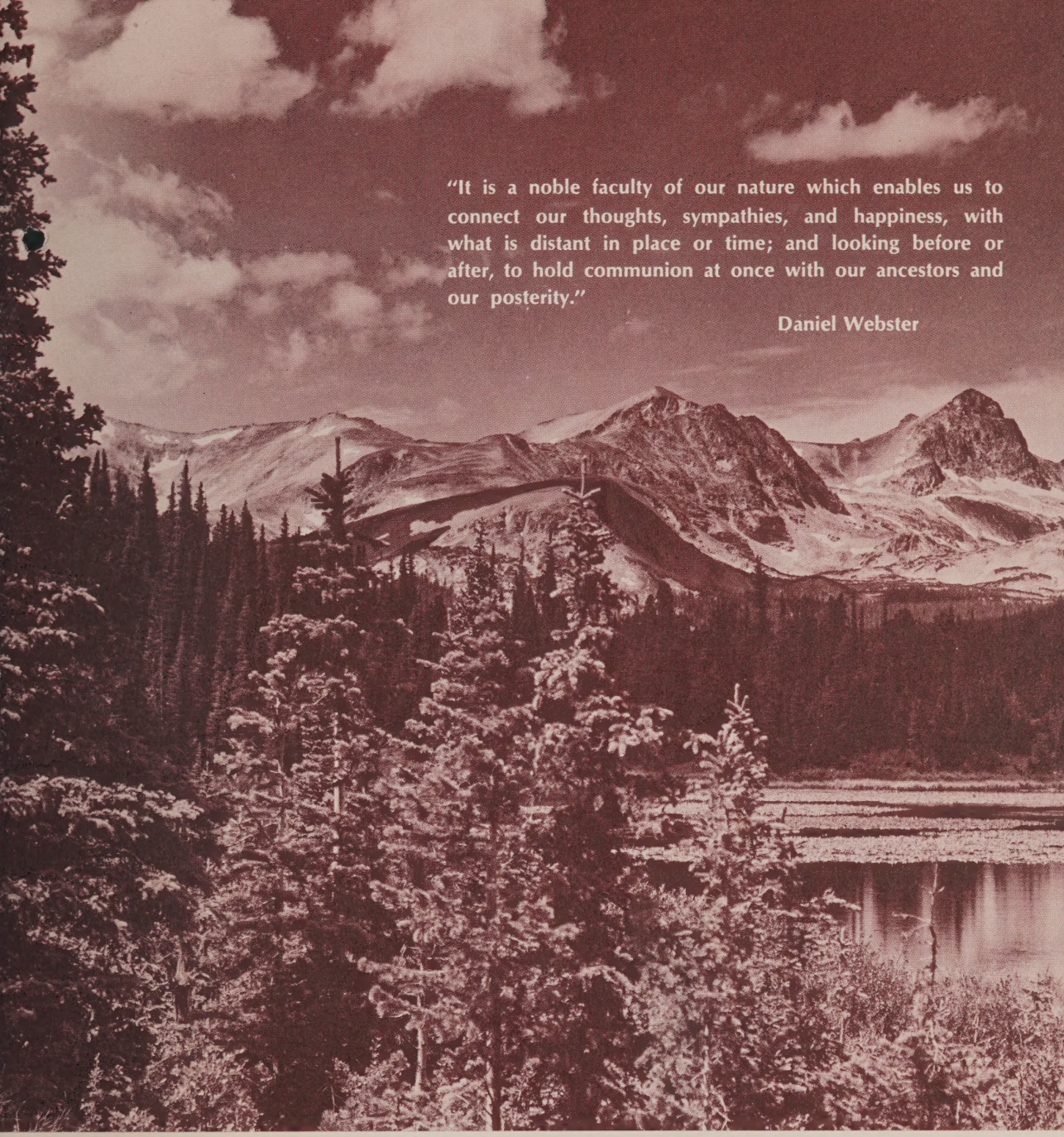
Land is lost to development in America at the alarming rate of one acre per minute. If you have been hesitating to get in touch with the Nature Conservancy about an area which should be saved, do it now.

Write the Nature Conservancy Regional Office for the region which includes your state and describe in as much detail as possible the area you consider should be saved.

The following information, if it is known or can be discerned, should be included in your letter or report:

Name of area, location, description of natural features (describing topography and naming plants and animals), owner's name and address, boundary maps, price per acre, tax data, and names of relevant persons and organizations interested in preservation of natural areas. Send photographs if available.

Your letter will be reviewed. If the area upon which you are reporting appears to be a feasible project, a Conservancy representative will investigate. Then, if acceptable as a project, it will be presented to the Board of Governors. The Board has the authority to decide upon possible authorization of a loan, if the acquisition is to be by purchase. Should the land be offered as a gift, the procedure should be the same as above, with the Board determining whether to accept the gift.


"It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, sympathies, and happiness, with what is distant in place or time; and looking before or after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity."
Daniel Webster

WHAT WE HAVE SAVED AND WHAT WE WILL SAVE IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS WILL BE ALL THAT WILL REMAIN TO BE PASSED ON TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. THERE WILL NEVER BE ANOTHER CHANCE.

I enclose my gift of $ ..... towards The Nature Conservancy's 1968-69 Operations Fund.

Name: .....

Address: .....

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Contributions are tax-deductible. Please make checks payable to The Nature Conservancy.

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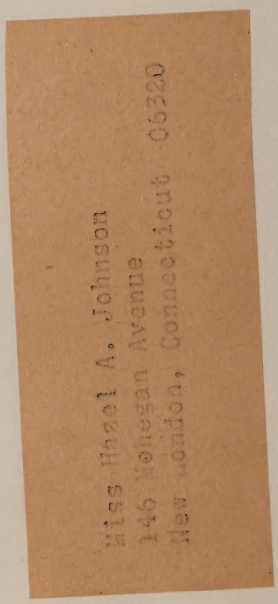

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